PROB WASHINGTON.

cutinued from First Page. tentinued from First Page.

Instat of thrist and eronomy by sing these savings banks a place of trust. Does it not speak well for the character of our people, as well as that of our e-outry that these institutions here boild of these small carnings of the common people \$5,00,000. Where else can a similar fact be cited? Women, young persons, and those unsuited an making loans and taking securities, who possess to little to be reached separately by taxes, should not be reach when assembled together, but rather describe the parameter of the Government. The tax on the gross response of express companies was ruised in the bill as first reported, from 3 to be present, but onto a further consideration in the rovised bill the rate has been restored to what it is now by existing law. When we are reducing transition in every direction, it appeared to intriduces to single cut one class of business, and that one viving marked distinction to American enterprise, and doon it to a tax equal to 12 or 15 per cent upon its net annual reon hax equal to 12 or 15 per cent upon its net annual reper. The tax upon telegraph companies has also been
evel upon the same level, or reduced from five to three
event. One of the companies has year paid to the Govment a tax upon \$00,000 gross receipts, amounting to
500, when they had made an absolute less of \$100,000 or
0,000, beside the tax. Express and telegraph companies
y not all deal liberally with the people, and may seek
travagant profits; but the Government of the United
ties could hardly be expected to bass its legislation upon
anticents thus engendered unless the companies were
occutares of its own creation. Such aluess are more
perly corrected by State legislation, or by even the more
ant influence of competition and public opinion. The
in Schedule A, although one of an inquisitorial
rector, and therefore objectionable in form, has been
and extrems of carriages valued at over \$300, and
destructes and silver plate, are among those persons best
to contribute something to the support of the Governander whose protection they had been able to acquire
the being reducing to the support of the Governual to 12 or 15 per cent upon its net annual r

chapter in the flatery of antisceptional process. have been written.

Mr. RAYKOND N. Y. next addressed the House. He expressed the belief that Congress should begin at once to make some appropriation for paying off the principle of the National debt. He did not think it wise to provide less than \$50,00,000 the first year for that object, to be increased from year to year as the system of taxation may be perfected, and as the industry of the country may gradually come to adapt itself to the new principles. An annual revenue of \$224,000,000 would be required to meet the expenses of the Government and the principal and inthe expenses of the Government and the principal and in-terest of the public debt. That debt, great as it was, was not greater than the people could bear and would bear cheerfully and readily, because it was a debt incurred by the people themselves, and for the people themselves, and for the objects, the bicssings of which the people now en-joyed and would enjoy for all time to come. But in adjoyed and would enjoy for all time to come. But in adjusting the great burden, it should be adjusted so that the people might bear it easily, so that it would not cripple their energies. It should be put where it could be best borne, not where it would rest with a heavy weight; it should be placed on their backs, not in their arms. The two great sources from which the hable to the objections made in some quartit it is an atlempt to regulate the internal com-of the States. Members of the House are aware case is still pending in the Sapreme Court of the d States involving the constitutionality of the claw; and that this case, after having been tried, ase law, and that this case, after having been tried, a considered of so much importance as to be postponed if the next term, when the decision, whatever have be, will be amounced. I do not suppose that the ur will be very eager to overturn the legality of laws the find precedents in our statutes as large almost a the foundation of the Government, but other gentless may think differently, and from abundant reason, we are revising the luterial Revenue laws, and as the initial objections if there be one, can be easily removed, Committee on Ways and Means have made the alternate meet any circumstances that may arise, whatevery may be. There is no necessity for transconding our timate authority, which is merely to obtain the proper count of lawful revenue in the least objectionable form, not proposed at this time to change the rate of the on spirits, nor on mail biquors, mainly that we may be the law of high rates in operation a sufficient length. revenue was to be collected were on imported goods and upon domestic manufactures. The Secretary of the upon domestic manufactures. The Secretary of the Treasury commerciated the revenue from Customs at \$100,000,000; but he (Mr. Raymond) thought that it was estimated too small, and that the duties on imports would be more likely to reach \$150,000,000. The bill before the House proposed to mise \$250,000,000 each year. He proposed to refer briefly to some general principles which should guide Congress in acting on a tax bill. One of these principles was that it is desirable always to impose taxation on the results of industry rather than its processes. He considered income the fairs's subject of taxation, and he was, therefore, surprised to hear the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means apologizing for continuing the tax on incomes. Income was the first. tion, and he was, therefore, surprised to hear the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means apologizing for continuing the tax on incomes. Income was the first thing which should be taxed, for then a man is taxed in proportion to what he owns. Cotton he regarded as a proper subject of taxation. It was not like taxing raw iron, for instance, because other countries produce iron, and, therefore, a duty on raw iron would impose on the country an unfair competition. Another principle of taxation was that, as far as possible, superfluities and luxuries should be taxed and not the necessaries of life. As to the income tax, he thought the proposition to increase the sum exempted from \$600 to \$1,000 just and proper, but he was not in favor of removing the increased rate of 5 per cent from sums above the first \$5,000. The portion of the community on which the tax would fall was the portion that could bear it, and it was much easier to pay 10 per cent on sums over the first \$5,000 that to pay five per cent on sums over the first \$5,000 that to pay five per cent on sums pto \$5,000. In regard to spirits, no rate of taxation, no matter how high, could be objectionable, except for one important reason, and that was the temptation and incentive to illicit distillation. The present tax of \$2 a gallon was promoting illient distillation to a degree that threatened the collection of the tax on whisky. The extent of the country was so vast, and the facilities for concealment were so great that it was almost impossible to prevent illicit distillation. To choose between two remedies for this, it would either have to reduce the tax on whisky to such a point as to remove the enormous temptation to allicit distillation, or else It is not proposed at this time to change the rate of the tax on spirits, nor on malt liquors, mainly that we may have the law of high rates in operation a sufficient length of time to test its real value for revenue purposes, and incidentally no doubt its value as a mode of repression in the consumption of intoxicating beverages. For the largest revenue purposes, the rate of \$1 per gallon (although the time elapsed since als adoption is too brief to definitely settle the question) seems likely to prove unsatisfactory; and if it were an original question, the recommendation of \$1 per gallon by the Revenue Commission would not be disregarded by the Committee of Ways and Meaus. It is very clear that the whole tax fails to be collected, as the price has at no time or at any place been equal to the cost of the spirits, with the tax added thereto; and in some parts of the country the price has occasionally been below even the amount of the tax. The smount of spirits of domestic manufacture returned to the Assessors for 1865, was 16,364,778 gallons, as against \$1.255,391 gallons in 1864, showing a falling off of nearly four-fifths of the whole amount. It is to be noted, however, that much was distilled in 1864 in expectation of an increase of the tax, and this accounts for a diminished business in 1865, but does not more a diminished consumption. Notwithstanding the heavy increase of duties upon foreign liquors, the total importations have not been materially curtailed. Our experience is likely to correspond with that of the world, which is, that the appetites of men for spirituous liquors are held in check very little by high cost, unless that east as very exhorbitant; and only those in the most indigent incombined to the increased cost of whisky, and the employer is compelled, no doubt, to increase the amount of his mouthly pay-roll to cover this new item in the cost of liquors in the length and breadth of the land is as large as ever, but that the tax has not been possibly cannot be, most impossible to prevent illicit distillation. To choose between two remedies for his, it would either have to reduce the tax on whisky to such a point as to remove the enormous temptation to illicit distillation, or else enact laws so stringent as that they might create disaffection on the part of a large portion of the community. The annual product of whisky might be set down as high as 40,000,000 gallons a year. Last year it was 80,000,000. Even at \$1 a gallon the tax would produce to the Government \$40,000,000 a year. But he doubted whether at the present rate the Government would realize half that amount. His own opinion was that a duty of \$1 a gallon would yield more revenue than \$2 a gallon. He thought, as to the small manufacturers—such as tailors, dressmakers, sheemakers, etc.—the tax should be removed entirely, as its yield hardly paid the expenses of collection, and he should, at the proper time, submit motions to that effect.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill by sections, for amendment, the first section being that imposing a tax of five cents per pound on cotton.

Mr. Lynch moved an amendment excepting 600 pounds of cotton in the hands of the producers.

Pending its consideration, the House at 4,30 o'clock

by foreign competition, in excess of what may be considered a regular and satisfactory profit. The military power of the United States needs no eulogizing from any quarier. Its efficiency at home is not likely to be questioned; and when it is challenged elsewhere it will be time enough to answer back. Its financial power, also, even in the agonies of civil strife, has been vindicated. No stain of dishoner rests on its credit. Every promise has been kept with entire good faith. No creditor helding the obli-

living. It may be inferred that the consemption of injunes in the length and breadth of the land is as area as ever, but that the tax has not been, possibly cannot be, collected. The great temptation to illicit distillation and to sangeling, which arises in cases of the imposition of high duties on liquous calls for the exactment of stringent, almost despodic laws, not merely for the punishment of fraudulent practices but for the protection of the honest importer and distiller. The carrying of wool out of the kingdom was formerly manished in England by the cotton in the hands of the producers. Pending its consideration, the House at 4:30 o'clock

PENIANISM.

Killian, Rogers and Others to be Expelled O'Mahony Master of the Mituation - The Manhattan Circles-The Roberts Party.

ment of fraudulent practices but for the proceeding of the honest importer and distiller. The carrying of wool out of the kingdom was formerly punished in England by the supposition of heavy penalties, and we have found that the introduction from Canada of the babes filled with whisky by their reckless parents, can only be suppressed by heavy penalties and by their prompt enforcement. That a large trade has been carried on the pest year in the manufacture of small copper stills there is abundant evidence. If these should be suffered to be used clandestinely, as it is to be apprehended may have been the design, not only would the Government be deprived of a large amount of revenue, but public morals would be more or less debauched. The Committee of Ways and Means recommend, with some modifications, a large part of the changes in the law as to spirits proposed by the Revenue Commissioner, in order to increase his efficiency. It is bedieved that the country, as well as Congress, are in favor of obtaining the maximum amount of revenue from spirits, and that we are not so eager to reduce the cost of intoxicating liquors as to be unwilling to wait until experience has fully tested the policy or impolicy of the highest rate of taxation, as now fixed by law. It is understood that the method of mixing wood acid with alcohol, Mr. O'Mahony is to all appearance still master of the situation at Union-square. It is stated that the expulsion of Kullan, Rogers and others from the Brotherhood has been determined on, and that Killian threatens if possible to involve the rule of the entire organization. Many persons are uncharitable enough to suppose that he joined the movement for charitable enough to suppose that he pointed for the har-the purpose of compassing its destruction, and that he has-been in league with the British authorities since his elecation to office. The Manhattan Circles, after a full investigation of the manhattan circles, after a full investigation of the company of all the Campo Belle invasion, have acquitted O Mahon blame in the matter, and it is stated that a report is to lished showing the working of the Fenian institution a

signare.

The Roberts party report favorable progress and a prospect of immediate action. The O'Mahonyites are crowding to Gen. Sween's standard and deserting the Fenian banner before by the "Head Center." Stephens has not yet arrived, and "the authorities" do not make any more prophecies relative to his visit to the United States. It is said that Killian, who is obmitted to both parties, intends to commerce his attack by simultaneously denouncing O'Mahony and Roberts, and parading himself as the original "Fenian Simon Pare." The success of his scheme is not regarded, by some of his adherents, as at all unlikely.

JAMES STEPHENS. The Grent Hend-Center Reported on his

HALFAT, Menday, May 7, 1966.

The steamship Merlin, from Newfoundland, reports the ship William Penn, from Havre for New York, touched at St. Johns, N. F., on the 28th. She had Head-Center James Stephens on board.

PROM NEW-ORLEANS. Commercial-Democratic Victory - Personal-

intoricating liquors as to be unwilling to wait until experience has fully tested the policy or impolicy of the highest rate of taxation, as now fixed by law. It is understood that the method of mixing wood acid with alcohol, as practiced in England, so that alcohol might be used in the sits and manifectures, without paying any tax has proved a fulture, it having been found that such methylated spirit can be rectified and made into pure spirit again without any offensive smell. If any chemical preparation could be found which would be a great relief to many legitimate branches of arts and manifactures. The Committee of Waya and Means have proposed some modifications of the income law, but have not reached the conclusion, while the industrial employments must remain, to a considerable extent, heavily burdened, that it can yet be dispursed with. By its terms as originally passed, it was to expire in 1870, and thus a temporary character was put upon its face. In our great emergency it contributed, not to be returned again with interest, a larger amount than the richest bankers in England would have loaned to us, even at 60 per cent discount. Our loyal people paid the income tax of 1863, in June, of \$20,10,451/33, and then estimated, upon the same lists. They were called upon in four months to pay another income tax, and they responded by contributing \$28,20,20/20, Again, in 1864, their income tax foots up \$34,000,000. I point to these tacts not only as a proud evidence of their particular and wealth; but as a proud evidence of their particular and wealth; but as a proud evidence of their particular and wealth; but as a proud evidence of their particular and wealth; but as a proud evidence of their strict integrity of character, strong as the temptation might be for evasive retarns, sore as they might be in consequence of the switters. They even paid more in 1863, upon the second cell, than upon the first. Their country was in need and even the great for gain could not tempt the American people to defraud their of Ploods Receding.

New Omeans Monday, May 7, 1866.

Cotton is Ic. dearer, sales 1,700 bales at 33 ± 35c.; today's receipts, 1,245 bales; yesterday's receipts, 226 bales.
Corn drooping; sales at 95 c. ± 1. Gold 1284. Sterling Exchange 1384. Freights nominally unchanged.

In the election, to-day, the National Democratic ticket was victorions. Gen. H. T. Hays was elected Sheriff. His disqualifications having been removed by the President's pardon, he will enter upon his office at once.

Gen. Beauregard has gone north on business of the Jackson Kailroad, of which he is President. He intends to raise money enough to pay off the pressing liabilities, and relieve it from British bondholders. The road is in good working condition, and it is estimated will make a million and a half clear next year.

Gen. Sheridan has issued an order releasing the banks of New-Orleans from all military control.

The floods are receding and the planters are beginning to put in cotton.

FROM NASHVILLE.

New Railroad Line-Shot by His Father-Gen. Fishe Goes to Memphis - The Henderson

The Committee of Merchants appointed by the Chamber of Commerce leave for Cincinnati to-night, to confer with the Cincinnati Committee in regard to building a milroad direct between the two cities.

Barclay Martin of Shelbyville was shot on Saturday by his fathor-in-law, and is not expected to recover.

Major-Gen. Fiske and staff leave to night for Memphis, to investigate the cause of the late riots.

The evidence in the Henderson case zoes to show that Henderson had the number of mules alleged to have been delivered at the stock vards, to which additions had been constantly made, and a large number daily sent to Nash-ville far sale.

FIRES.

Fire in Cairs, Ill.

The wholesale greery of Miller, Stratton & Co., on the Ohlo lever, and twelve other buildings, occupied as clothing stores and saloens, were hurned this morning. The estimated loss is \$100,000; insured for about \$55,000, mostly in Eastern companies.

The Keystone Oil Works of Weisenbergan & Co. were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Four hundred barrels of refined oil were consumed. The entire loss is estimated at \$30,000; insurance \$5,000, entirely in Eastern companies. The origin of the fire was accidental.

ments, and lend to these statements the sanction of an oath, tends to sap and name public morals until men became ut being so common that to do otherwise would be to fail in average smartness. There is When we take into consideration the sources from which income is derived, the habitades of the different persons who pay the tax, the lifficulty of apportioning it so that each will have paid in just proportion to every other person, leaving each relatively in the same conditions, the perplexities become almost insurmountable. Enternating such views and the pressing exigencies having passed we have undertaken to lessen, but not to entirely remove, the weight of the meome har. To this end, we propose to exempt the first thougand dollars of every person from any tax, and only to reach any excess beyond that amount. This will increase the sum exempt from \$400 to \$1,000. Exactly how much of a reduction it will make in our receipts cannot be forefold, but probably not over from 10 to 15 per cent, while it is likely to diminish the number of persons taxed nearly one half. If it should crosse 50,000 persons, then the reduction would amount to \$1,000,000 persons, with a limited income to spare any part of the lax, except that of the hardship or the lindality of persons with a limited income to spare any part of it. But it a republican form of government the true the ory is to make no distinctions as to persons in the rates of taxation, recognizing no class for special favors, we ought not to create a class of special burdens. Pursuing this principle the majority of the Committee of Way and Means have agreed to that portion of the bill which makes the income to say whether the bill shall stand as reported, or whether relief in any other direction is more urgently demanded. In our list of exemptions we strove to reach carliest those articles upon which a reduction of cost could bring relief to the masses of our people; and those reduced are such as have so small margins of profit as Secretary McCulioch Closeted with Jeff. Davis.

ist of exemptions we strove to reach earliest those articles upon which a reduction of cost could bring reduce to the masses of our people; and those reduced are such as have so small margins of profit as to be oppressed and in danger of being annihilated by even as small a tax as 5 or even 3 per cent, which tax is not infroquently in case of branchos of business closely covered unknown. During his visit here vesterday, Secretary McCulloch had an hour's interview with Jeff. Days. its nature is sioner.

THE PHILADELPHIA MURDERS.

A FULL CONFESSION OF ANTON PROBST.

He Admits Having Killed the Entire Deering Family.

Probst has made a full confession to his priest of all the morders of the Deering family, commencing with Cornelius Carey, the hired boy. He had no accomplies in his bloody work.

SECOND DESPATOR. The Evening Telegroph publishes the confession of

receiving, at the same moment with his honorable discharge, the last dollar due. Is there, therefore, any lurking danger as to our present or future financial condition? The confidence of the people in their own government cannot be shaken. The vigor and clasticity of American industry is unrivaled. Our resources, abundant to-day, will be greater to-morrow. No empire, ancient or modern, ever received daily or annually revenues of equal magnitude. And the wealth hidden in our mountains, if it could be placed in the talance, would make our national debt kick the beem. Where, then, is the cloud no bigger than a man's hand? It rises only in that quarter from which di-loyal Representatives may come, opin and inchonte repudiators, Insting for power. Save us from these, and the United States Government will survive, with its credit and civil glore is radi-The sight of the blood of the boy produced in one a illish and blood thirsty feeling, and I determined at once

"The sight of the bood of the boy, produced in the adecilish and blood birsty feeling, and I determined at once to murder the whole family."

He disposed of the body of the boy, as described before, and then deliberately walked over to the house. He entered and told "Charlie," the little boy next in years to "Willie, who was absent, that he wanted him to help him do some work in the boan. The little fellow followed him, and as soon as he got him inside the barn door he dispatched him with a small ax he had secured.

He then went back to the house and told Mrs. Deering there was something the matter with one of the cows, and he wanted her to come to the barn. She went and he followed, and as soon as she entered inside he strack her on the head and killed her.

He then went back to the house and brought the children out, one at a time, and taking them inside the barn dispatched them, one by one, with the same ax.

In each instance he cut their throats and placed their bodies in the com-crib, himself, just in the position they were found.

ere tound. He then covered the bodies up and proceeded to wipe all evidences of his guilt. The then went back to the house, and awaited the arrival dr. Deering, not expecting that Miss Dolan would ac-

of Mr. Deering, not expecting that Miss Dotan would company him.

As soon as Mr. Deering arrived in the carriage he got out, and Probst told him that something was wrong with one of the cows, and asked him to go over to the barn with him. Mr. Deering went along with him, and Miss Dotan went into the house, and took off her bonnet and furs. Mr. Deering did not even take off his gloves before going to the barn, but proceeded there at once, followed by Probst, who had the ar concealed ready for use.

As soon as Mr. Deering entered the door Probst states that he struck him in the head and felled him to the earth and then chopped at his neck with the edge of the ax.

meax.

Miss Dolan was the next and last victim. She proceeded to the barn, after coming down stairs and not find

ceeded to the barn, after coming down stairs and not find-ing any of the family in the house, and Probst, who was a waiting for her, treated her as he had done the rest of After laying out the bodies and covering them up with

hay, the murderer went into the house and commenced searching for valuables. He states he got no money but expected to secure a considerable amount. He states that Miss Dolan's pocket-book had very little in it.

He says nothing whatever of the two \$50 compound-interest notes and \$20 bill of the same character, that were

terest notes and \$20 bin of the same caracter, that were missing.

He remained about the house for some time, picked up the articles found in the black valise, and left about dark. His further movements were pretty much as brought out on the trial, and which are patent to the minds of the whole

on the trial, and which are patent to the minds of the whole community.

Probst states that he would have confessed to all the murders before, but he feared that if he did so he would be torn to pieces by the mob.

The confession of Probet is phonographically reported by The Inquirer. The facts agree mainly with the report already sent. He says he had no thought of committing the murder at the time of living with Deering, but calculated on robbing him of the money which he had seen him counting. He had never said anything about it to any one. He came to this country in 1863 in the ship Columbus from Bremen, and never did anything wrong in Germany. His father and mother are still living at Baden. He is 24 years old. He enlisted twice and described, first in the 41st New York, and then in the 5th Cavalry. He planned every day to get Deering's money, but never had a chance. He says:

My first plan was to kill him and get the money: I could not get the money any other way: I thought of killing them at the house as they came down in the morning: I got the axe sometimes ready for them when they came down evenings. I got some good chances, but my heart failed me.

After describing the manner of murdering Cornelius
Carey and Mrs. Deering and her children, he gives the
following explanation of the killing of the infants: "Then
I went over to the house and took Annie and told her that following explanation of the killing of the infants. "Ann I went over to the house and took Annie and told her that her mother wanted to see her in the stable. She did not say a word. Then I took the little baby: I took it on my arm; the little girl walked alongside of me. I left the little baby on the first corner as you go into the stable, playing in the lay. Then I went to the same place where I killed the others. She looked around like for her mother, who was in the hay. She did not say anything. I knocked her down at the first blow, and cut her throat same as the others. Then I went back and got the little baby and struck it on the head in the same place there. I haded them into the same place."

After describing the killing of Deering and Miss Dolan, the flend says he took out Mr. Deering's pocket-book, but only got \$17, including a counterfeit \$1 note. He saw nothing in Miss Dolan's pocket-book but postage stamps. He was not lying now. He thought they lind much money. After securing other articles, revolver, &c. cafterward found in his possession), he washed and dressed himself, putting Deering's clothes on, and cat some bread and huiter. The scoundrel frequently laughed while detailing his confession of these horrible crimes.

Breach in the Erie Canal.

A breach occurred in the Eric Canal near Adams Basin, 13 miles west of this city, at an early hour this morning. The water is mostly gone from this level, and the breach is probably a bad one.

Is probably a bad one.

RECOND DISPATGIL.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, May 7, 1866.

The break in the Eric Canal at Salmon Creek, near Adams Basin, is not a serious one, and repairs will be completed to-day, probably. A portion of the embankment near the waste weir went out, but the waste gairs were quickly opened and a more serious break prevented. Loaded boats will be able to move again to-morrow evening.

A Western Steamer Sunk.

DAVENDET, Iowa, Monday, May 7, 1868.
The steamer Enterprise struck the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad bridge to-day, and sunk. The deck cargo will be saved. No lives will be lost.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph.

Marketa—Reported by Telegraph.

PHILADRIPHIA, May 7.—Provisions, an advancing tendency; Mess Fork, \$20.000 \$250. Conto quiet. Flour firm, sales of Superfine at \$7.0000, and \$2.0000 \$2.00. Miles at \$2.0000 \$2.00. Wheat firm; sales of Yellow at \$5.0000 \$2.00. Miles at \$2.0000 \$2.00. Miles at \$2.0000 \$2.00. And White at \$2.0000 \$2.00. Miles at \$2.0000 \$2.00. Miles at \$2.0000 \$2.00. Miles at \$2.0000

THE TURF.

Trotting Matches on the Pashion Course, L. I. There was a large attendance of the habitues of the trotting turf and the owners of fast horses yesterday, on the Fashion Course, L. L. to witness two trotting matches which had been announced for decision. The first was between Dan. Mace's b. g. Saw, and Dan. Pfifer's b. m. Lian, for \$200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Each had won one of the proprietor's purses, and had each beaten the other on those occasions. The impression that Lida possessed more speed than her opponent led the betting men to lay the odds of two to one on Pfifer's mare, and she justified their confidence by winning in three straight heats.

The second trot was between two private road-horses, of whose merits little or nothing was known. Dan. Mace drore the bay gelding Whirlwind, and Dan. Pfifer the brown gelding Owl, so called on account of his total bindness. It was a match for \$200 mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Six heats were trotted before darkness compelled us to leave, when each had won two heats, and two dead heats had been trotted. We give the trotting turf and the owners of fast horses yesterday, on the

ORGANIZATION OF THE JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL-APPOINTMENT OF CITY OFFICERS.—The members of the Common Council of Jersey City met at the City Hall last evening for the purpose of organizing for the fiscal year. Al-derman William Clarke (Dem.) of the First Ward was elected President of the Board over Alderman Earle. The vote stood 12 for Clarke, 3 for Earle, and 2 blanks. The following ap-nointments were then made.

pointments were then made:
Lity Clerk, John E. Scott, relected; City Marshal, Nathaniei
Lity Clerk, John E. Scott, relected; City Marshal, Nathaniei
Lity Clerk, John E. Scott, relected; City Control of the City Centralier. Thes. R. Benwell, relected; Collecter of City Revenue. John B. Hsight, resiected; Corperation Printer, John H. Lyon,
Jererson Straderd, Corperation Attorney, R. D. McCleiland;
Weigher and Measurer, John H. McClutheon, Overneer of Peor, Win.
Whitey, City Gauger, Jerenish, Sweeney, Patrick Doff, Luke
O'Brien and Cod. J. Gritner, Members of Board of Education—Fith
Ward, H. Henwood, Fourth Ward, C. W. Pervail; Sealer of Weights
and Measures, Win. H. Smith, Pound Master, Robert Harriet;
Soperintendent Ferries and Winarves, Luke Adams, Health Physicians—Fire District, Dr. Edgar Occutt, Jo.; Second District, Dr. S.
Haobrouck.

Hadrough Had

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Anviversary of the Senmen's Priend Society. The American Scamen's Friend Society celebrated their field anniversary last evening at Irving Hall. The exercises comprised prayer, singing, addresser, &c. At the hour appealined for the convenement of the extremonics, the holl was filled with a large and ence, very many of whom were ladies. After a voluntary on the fine organ belonging to the bail, by Dr. T. F. Allen, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Fermus. Chanceller of the New York University, the andience joined in singing the well known by mo, commencing "Riow ye the Transpet, blow "Ac. An abstract of the annual report was read by the Rev. H. Leonis, one of the Secretaries of the Society, by which the following facts appeared. The pear year has been a very of reconstruction. The Board has been energed, to considerable extent in the repair of damages. Daving the four years terrible struggie, three chaplainscles in Southern ports, and some in the foreign field, had other been broken up or left in a state of suspension, the Gemes and beliefs turned into hospitals, in the vicisatindes of the war, for both armies, and some of them left nearly in ruins. "We had followed the seamen of commerce into the many commercial matrice or into those large naval squadrons sent abroad on more peaceful missions."

marine or into those large naval squadrons sent abroad on more peaceful mission.

The liberth during the year, have appointed, or made appropriations to sustain chaplains in Norfelk and Richmood, Va. Wilmingho, N. C. Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Mobile, New-Orients, and Gaiveston in Texas.

A chaplain has been appointed to Antwerp, Beiginn; two additional seallor missionaries in Sweden, and one in Norway, One was also appointed to the Chircha Islands, Pern; but owing to the unsettled state of affairs there, and other cricumstances has not salled.

Other foreign stations have received the attention of the Beard, and will be filed so soon as the right men can be found, and their means wil justify the appointment.

The chaplains and missionares in St. Johns, Antwerp, Havre, Marsellies, Yokahams, Henolula, and Hilo, report progress, and as much soccess as could be expected among the small number of American sallers yet returned to those ports. Those in San Francisco, Valparniao, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, as well as New-York and Brooklyn, report a coasiderable number of seamen hopefully converted to tood.

In regard to the Sea Missions they report.

In consequence of a large number of naval vessels going out of commission, an unusually large number of hibraries have been returned for reshipment in the merchant service, the number of now libraries shipped therefore have been a little less than either of the two preceding years.

Up to May, 1859, there had been shipped 19 libraries.

Up to May, 1860, there had been shipped 28 libraries. Up to May, 1864, there had been shipped 28 libraries. Up to May, 1864, there had been shipped 28 libraries. Up to May, 1864, there had been shipped 39 libraries. Up to May, 1864, there had been shipped 39 libraries. Up to May, 1866, there had been shipped 39 libraries. Up to May, 1864, there had been shipped 39 libraries. Up to May, 1864, there had been shipped 39 libraries. Up to May, 1866, there had been shipped 39 libraries.

Total ...

scamen at sea.

The reshipments during the year have been 252 libraries; these have been repletished, with about 5,000 new books. Total number shipped during the year, 635. These loss libraries are so arranged that, when read by a crew, they can be exchanged at the offices of the Society in New-York and Boston, or at the Society's chaplaincies, for others of different books.

hooks.

Beaded this Low system, the Pennsylvania Branch have given to naval and merchant vessels and canal boats 115 libraries of five sizes, from 10 to 200 volumes each, making 355 libraries since April, 1861.

We have, comparatively, but a small number of reports from these libraries, but the fee have reported since 1860, 476 hope foll conversions at each through this agency. We have strong faith that the judg ment day will reveal a much larger number. The statem is madically working a great chance in the

We have, comparatively, but a small number of reports from these libraries; but the fee have reported since 1800, 456 hopeful conversions at sea, through this agence. We have strong faith that the judg ment day will reveal a much larger number. The system is manifectly working a great change in the character and conduct of seamen on shiphoard. Profamity, drunkenness, vile books, cards, lewd songs, grumbling, mischief, and muttay are vanishing before it.

Our thanks are due to the Sunday School children, who by their \$12 donations own most of the libraries.

We need only ask our young co-laborers. What are these with their 1.52 sailors missionaries to the 20,000 American vesses yet unsupplied?

The number alored research of the libraries.

We need only ask our young co-laborers. What are these with their 1.52 sailors missions the Home was opened, 24 years, 70,713. Hoarders have deposited in the Superintendent's hands \$46.004, of which \$10,373 have been deposited in savings banks, and \$11,228 sent to relatives.

The number who have shipped without advance wages has been 550, making 2.720 during the last four rears. The religious services have been continued through the year, and 25 have made a public profession of religion. This one Home has by a lair estimate saved \$1,200,000 to seamen and their families—rearned multitudes from a drunkard's grare, and started many on the course for heaven.

The tolored Salora Home, noted for it, neatness and good order, has received during the year 501 boarders, making, since it was reopened, September, 1892, 2,040 boarders; 114 shipwrecked and destitute have been relieved at the expense of \$132 to the Society. A more permanent institution is needed for the mere than 1,000 colored seamen saining out of this port. It is hoped that the recent law passed by the Legislature for the batter protection of seamen," will make a revolution in the whole bearding-house system; that by the public spirit of the ship-owners, the efficacy of the policy the inserting of the lawer in the history.

The Asia at Hallfox.

HALFAX Monday May 7 1864.

The steamer Asia, from Liverpool for New York, 24 days, arrived here yesterday for coals. She has 214 passengers, all well.

The brigs Aurora and Queen of Clippers, with coals for the United States Government, arrived on Sunday.

striving, so far as hos in our power, to aid, encourage and befriend the sailor wherever we can reach him.

An interesting address by the Rev. J. N. ANDIEW, Seamen's Chaplain, of Wilmington, North Carolina, elicited frequent applanse from the andience. It had been announced that the speakers on the occasion, but a telegram was received, announcing his unexpected illness, and consequent inability to comply with his engagement. After an address by the Rev. A. E. Kittrelge, pastor of the Fifty fifth-st, charch, in this city, and singing of the Doxology, the audience were dismissed.

Union Theological Seminary.

The thirtieth anniversary of the Union Theological

The thirtieth anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary was celebrated instevening in the Mercer-st. Church, Prayer was effered by Albert Barses of Philadelphia. The subjects and orations were as follows:

"Civil interty, the cift of Calvanian to man," Thos. Crowther, New-York City. "The acatch-hair of hereey to Christianity," Edgar V. H. Damer, Mansfeld, Onio. "Christianity in its relation to the intellectual progress of the state of the continuous of t

C. Watson, Gilford, N. E., Edward P. Weils, Chicago, Ill.; John Wright, Wilminston, Dei.

The address of the graduating class was delivered by Dr. Shend. The gentleman spoke somewhat as follows: The great life work of the minister is to speak to the popular mind of religion. Take heed to the matter, manner, and spirit of your preaching. Confine yourselves to purely evangelical traths. The sphere of the pulpit is limited, strict adherence to your peculiar calling is demanded. Giants in theology, as Howe and Baster, have dared to let many books go unread that they might be masters in their sphere. In other matters the minister will do most by indirection. In manner, weigh every word and sentence you utter. Use the purest idiomatic Anglo-Saxon. Substitution of poetry or art for Theology will not answer. Like Jeel, set the nall right to the head of your auditor, and drive it clear through the brain. In spirit, love must be master. All else, however forcible it be, must be toned down by this. The dona lackymarum, or gift of tears, must inspire the preacher with great tenderness. The virtue of explatory blood must melt his sool and lead him to such positive and bold utterances of the truth that their very statement will carry conviction in it.

The exercises closed with a benediction by Dr. Van Dyck.

Young Men's Christian Association

The 14th anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association will take place in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church (the Rev. Dr. Adams's) on next Sunday evening, when the annual sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, jr. Last evening an election for directors was held at the rooms of the Association in Fifth-ave., which resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen: John Crosby Brown, Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., Cephas Brainerd, James Stokes, jr., Charles W. Woolsey, J. Pierpont Morgan, Riley A. Brick, Morris K. Jesup, Abuer W. Colgate, George B. Durfee. The following meetings are announced for to-day:

The following meetings are announced for to-day:

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

American Tract Society (Boston.)—Irving Hall, 7:30 p. m.
Addresses by Gen. 0. 0. Howard, and others.

American Anti-Slavery Society.—Church of the Puritians, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Addresses by Wendell Phillips, Lucretia Mott. C. I. Remond, the Rev. J. T. Sargent, the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Parker Pillsbary, and others.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.—Academy of Music, 7:30 p. m. Short addresses by eminent gentlemen. Music by the 7th Regiment band and 200 "little wanderers."

American and Foreign Caristian Union.—In the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-awe, and Nineteeuthest. (the Rev. Dr. Rice's), at 7:30 p. m. The Rev. Drs. Storra. Schaff, Sunderland and others will address the andience.

New Fork Sanday school Union.—Semi-centennial annivorsary exercises in the Fourth ave. Presbyterian Church (Dr. Crooby's) at 7:30 p. m. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Kendrick, Rev. William P. Breed of Philadelphia (delegate from the Parent Society). Rev. Dr. Verris. President of the Union, and others. The schools will meet at different churches throughout the city at 2:30 p. m. Addresses will be made, and the children will sing hymna prepared for the occasion.

American Missionary Association.—Cooper Institute, 10 a. m. Addresses by Gen. Ct. O. Howard and Rev. H. W. Beecher, Boaton meeting, May 30, in Tremont Temple. Addresses by John B Gough, eag. Rev. Horace James and Rev. E. B. Webb, D. D.

Sanday-School Meeting.—Sixth-ave, and Fifteenth-st. Speaking by Major Hoffman, R. J. Thorne and others at 25 o'clock Wend, D. D.
Sunday-School Meeting. -Sixth-ave, and Fifteenth at. Speaking by Major Hoffman, R. J. Thorne and others at 24 o'clock

Fire Prints House of Industry, - Meetings in the changel at the

Institution on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, at 2.30 p. m. Interesting addresses by speakers and exercises by the children are announced.

WALLACK STHEATER-IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

To seize upon the familiar incidents of ordinary life.

the common experiences of humanity, whether dark or bright.

strengthen the moral convictions of right and of ideal excellence, and finally stimulate the intellect in its grapple with the social problems of the age-that is the task which the thinking ovelists of our time have proposed to themselves and, with greater or lesser success, have striven to perform. That, in an eminent degree, is the purpose of Mr. Charles Reade, in several of his later novels, and notably in that which is the a story of actual lite. He introduces us to the poor and the suffering. He places before our eyes persons and scenes from the English ceillization of to-day. He pleases us, by tale of true love long and hardly tried, but faithful through every trial, and rewarded with happiness in the end. Incidentally, he depicts the prison discipline system that prevails, or has dentally, also, be stimulates of sense of the romantic, by a pic-ture from the wild, inxuriant, semi-barbarous life of Austra formation, and that the heart of this universe is love. It is not a novel idea. The greatest of novelists cannot do more than inculcate goodness. But it is a very welcome and cheery idea, and better the kindly influence that Mr. Reade's novel exerts upon the appreciative mind. That influence is in like manner exerted by the drama constructed out of his novel, which, last evening, for the first time in this city, taught a large audience at Wallack's Theater that "It is Never too Late to Mend." It is a drama of the domestic but its tone is warmly colored by romance, and it is freighted with a didactic meaning stronger and deeper than generally appertains to the domestic drama. With its love story-involving the wellon the part of losers, and an excess of greed, severity and stupidity on the part of parent-there is little need to deal. It parts them in the first act, and it unites them in the last, not having neglected, in the interim, to deluge them with trouble. But its incidental blow at prison discipline in England merits more special thought. This is dealt in the second act, which depicts the interior of an English prison, the terrible tyranny of its governor, and the sufferings of the miserable creatures committedito his care. This is the portion of the drams which was hissed in London-for what reason we do not at the moment remember. Was the picture too literal? Was it recognized by the spectators, and repudiated from a natural human sense of shame to the horrors of prison discipline, if we are rightly informed, were more minutely depicted on the English stage than they are at Wallack's Theater. Yet they are sufficiently trying to the nervous sensibilities, even in this modified dress I pon the question of their fitness for stage portrayal we cannot now linger. To witness pain is always disagreeable, but, perhaps, the selfishness of modern civilization needs a severe shock to make it conscious of its evil. The drama has been fourth acts being among the most perfect stage pictures that we have ever chanced to see. The acting, also, is generally good, -the performance not having closed till midnight therefore, reserve until another day a more careful con tion of the several important aspects of this drama. Its production last night was a thorough popular success, and critisocial dramas of this period.

Miss Bateman, we regret to learn, was prevented by illness from making her appearance last evening as Juliet. The part was played by Miss Ida Vernou.

At the Park Theater, Brooklyn, this evening, Miss Louisa Hawthorne, an actress who has won popular favor across the river, will take a benefit, appearing as Margaret

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss Maggie Mitchell appeared last evening at this house, in her celebrated character of "Little Barefoot," to a magnificent andience, and the performance passed off with the greatest éclat. Miss Mitchell played with even more than her usual spirit, and the support and mounting of the piece, better than any we have seen in Brooklyn, reflected great credit on the management. To night Miss Mitchell appears for the last time as Fanchon, when doubtless she will be greated by another brilliant house. She seems to be as great a favorite in Brooklyn as in Boston.

DRATH OF A CHILD PROM SCALDS .- Coroner Kirsten of Jersey City was called on yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a child four years of age, named Catharine Caveney, belonging on board a Morris Canal coal-boat. It appearing that the child was accidentally scaled by the upsetting of a kettle of water, a few days since, while on the way from the mines, the Coroner gare a permit for burial.

May 7.—Beef cattle in good demand, and advanced 1c.; 2,100 head sold at 13918c. P fb. Sheep—good sold at 6;27;c. P fb. Hogs—sales 1,000 head, at \$123\$14 P 100 fb, net.

The New-York Semi-Weekly Tribune,

Ready this morning, contains:

Naws SCHEART—Military, Naval, News, from Washington, New-York, New Engrand, the Military, Naval, News, from Washington, Newton, National Control of the Military, Naval Control of the Western States, the Guid States, Residuely, and Schical, the Freedment, The Mempirs Rust, the Cholera, the Festing, Domestic Miscellany, Foreign plus Rust, the Cholera, the Festing, Domestic Miscellany, Foreign

phis Riot, the Cholers, the Fannas,
News.
XXXIXTH CONGRESS—The Proceedings on Friday, Saturday, and
Monday in full.
The Public Dert —A Statement from Controller Clark.
The Public Dert —A Statement from Controller Clark.

BANCHOFT'S SPRICE IN FINGLAND.—Ear Russell Denies Mr. Sancord's Statements: Mr. Bancord's Reply.

NITHO GLYCREISE.—Can It be Used, Stored, and Transported with
Safety! Mr. Nobel's Theories and Experiments.

The Assiversales.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the various ocieties. Our European Correspondence-London, Paris, and Florence

Societies.

OR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE—London, Paris, and Florence Letters.

FROM THE EAST—Interesting Letter from Our Special Correspondent at Smytrms. The People of Monat Lebanon; Their Civil Troubles; FROM THE REVOIL, Its Suppression by the Turks; Education in Syria; A Noble Undertaking; #100,000 Haised in the United States to found a University; Cotton in Asia Simor; Sodden Growth of the Trade. New Publications—Mr. Seinburne's New Volume; The Culture of the Grape; A Smaller Classical Detemany of Biography, Mythology, and Geography, Poetry of the Civil War.

PORTRY—The Reine.

THE TOILERS OF THE SEA—A Novel, by Victor Hingo. Pert I—Sient Chubin. Book II—Mais Lethierry; Chapters I, II, and III; A Troubled Life, but a Quiet Concience; A Certain Fradlection, Miss Lethierry a unisarable Part. Book III—Durande and Duruclette; Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and XIII; Traffe and Smoke; The Old Story of Entopia; Rantame; Continuation of the Story of Utopia; The Devil Boat, Lethierry; Exalistion; The Same Godfathet and the Same Patron Sain; Bonnie Dundee: The Man Who Discovered Rantaine's Character; Long Yarna; Matrimonial Prospects; An Anomaly in the Character of Lethierry; Thoughtlessness Adds a Grace to Beauty.

ARRICAN INSTITUTE FARKERS CLER, April 24.—Will Rabbits Eat Fleen: Alpice Spinach, Monroe's Rotary Harrow, Syrup from Indian Corn: Berometers—Are they of Any, Practical Value to Farmers, Scisour-Sharponer—Another Form, Concrete Houses, Timothy—The Proper Time to Cut Hay; Club Poor Chibage—Homedy; Cranberry Grower's Association, The Wine Runth of Prod on Health; Water-Witchest—How to Fack the Engrants: Effect of Food on Health; Water-Witchest—For this Time Ouly'; Sorgo Hybridieing.

A Voice FROM Western Wood Growers—From Our Special

Dongola Correspondent.
EDVORIALE.
MISCRILARMOTS TERMS.
LITERARY PERMS.
LITERARY PROMS
THE DAY GOODS MARKEY.
LATRET DONMSTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS.
CATTLE MARKETS—New York, Boston, Albany Pidiadelphia.
COMMERCIAL MATTERS—The Latest Stock and Gold Quotations.
MARKIAGES AND DEATHS.
ADVERTISEMENT. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, contains all the Edi-

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, contains all the Editorial articles, not merely local in cheracter, Literary Reviews and Art Criticisms; Letters from our large corps of correspondents; Foreign and Domestic Letters; Special and Associated Press Telegraphic Dispatches; a careful and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural Information; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in The Dain Tranuxe. The Semi-Weikler Thinkine also gives, in the course of a year, three or four of the Latest and Best Popular Novels by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the English Magazines from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of THE ITRIBUSE can increase its power and indusence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs to subscribe for THE SEMI-WEEKLY Edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed. Persons residing in the city can find no more valuable journal to send to their country friends. Price fire cents. Mail subscribers, I copy I year—104 numbers—\$\frac{1}{2}\$; copies, I year, \$\frac{2}{3}\$; 5 copies, or over, for each copy, \$\frac{3}{3}\$.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

THE TRUBUNE Non York

A HANDSOME ALDERNEY .- Mr. JOHN HAVEN has lately sold one of his flues; Alderney Cows to Mr. T. L. Harrison of Morley, St. Lawrence County, New York. She is one of the choicest specimens of the pure Jersey we over saw,

GROSVENOR-LOWERRE-In Brooklyn, on Sanday, April 10, by the Rev. William McAllister, George II Grosvenor of Buffalo to Kate E., doughter of Benjamin II. Lowerre formerly of Nrooklyn. HANNA-VAIL-In Brooklyn on Friday, May 4, by the Rev. Heurj. Ward Beecher J. R. Hanna of Autors, Ill., to Nellie S., d. voghion of A. R. Vall of Boffalo, N. Y. ODELL.-PARSONS-On Monday May 7, by the Rev. Dr. Don to Ferdinand W. Odell to Holen E. Parsons, all of this city.

DIED. ALLEN-On Sunday morning, May 6, David R. Aflen, in the 524 year of his 22.
The relatives and friends of the family size respectfully invited be attend the fameral, from his late residence, No. 129 Columbia et., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at I o'clock p. m. BLACK-On Monday morning, the inst., A. Stewart Black, jr., aged 22 years, second ion of James and Margaret Black. Funeral from the raddence of his uncle. No. 629 Seventh ave., on

Funeral from the residence of his unche, No. 679 Seventh ave., or Tuesday, at 7 o'clock p. m.

COLLIN-On Monday, May 7, at 7 o'clock s. m., of paralysis, Edward Colin, Coraner, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral at the Eleventh Presbyterian Charah, Fifty-dithest, new Lexingtonese. on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. Falatives and friends, sits the niembers of the Americas Club, are respectfully invited to attend.

spectfully invited to attend.

PLEMING—On Monday attenuous, Major Win, Fleming, late Paymaster of the United States Army.

Its framula and resilves are invited to attend the funeral, from the resilience of Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No. 122 East Twellth st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. in.

GOULD—In Brookly, E. D., on Satorday, May 5 suddenly, of passemonia, Mrs. Sarah A. Gonid, daughter of Eura and the late Robeson.

Hartt.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to altend the fameras, at 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, his s., from the
South Second at M. E. Church.

BAMLEN-On Sonday morning, 6th inst., Dr. S. L. Hamlen, formering of Cincinnati, in the visit year of his age.

The inneral services will take place at No. 22 Bonden, on Wodanse day, at 12 o'clock m. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

sem., and IV wars.
The friends and members of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church
are respectfully invited to attend his loneral, from No. 138 West
Nineteaulists, left Seventh and Eighthera, on Wednarday, Mag
b, at his object a. m. The remains will be taken to Bronzellie, be

WARD-At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, 5th inst., Moses Ward, 66 the 79th year of his age. Relatives such friends are invited to sitend his funeral, on Tuesday atternoon, of Joiches, from his late residence. No. 47 Washing WELDING-In Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 6th inst., Sarah H. Weil-

ing, aged 69 years.
Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her husband, Watson J. Welding. No. 16 Liberty 4., Brooklyu, on Fourth day, the 5th inst., at 2 0 clock p. u.

Sperial Notices.

Response of the Spirit of Shakespeare to a medi who inquired what he thought of PHALON'S NIGHT-PLOCHMENTS

"Can such things be and overcome us like a Summer cloud Without our special wonder" Why are the flowers from which Phalon's extract, NtOIPE-

The First Anniversary of the National Temperases Society and Publication House will be held on WaDNEs DAY, May 9. Morning Session at 10 o'clock, at the Central Freshy terian Charles, Broomerd, near Broodway, and in the Evening 8. 8 o'clock in the Cooper Institute. Addresses, are expected from the Rev. HENAY WADD BEECHER. Mejor-den. HOWARD, the Hon. J. W. PATTERSON, and others. Thekes of admission may be produced without charge at the Room. No. 12 William at near Beedman. Robert Certer Brothers, No. 52 Broadway; A. D. F. Randoujth, No. from the Conduction of Nikolas. If any lickets tenals on the sevening of the Anniversary they will be found at the door.

American Institute Farmers' Club.—A meeting of the Club will be held TO-DAY (Toesday), May 3, at 14 o'clock 9, as the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Union Bunding, All who take an interest in agricultural improvement are invited.

JOHN W. CHAMBELS, Secretary.

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100 WHITE FINE PARISIAN GRANITE DINNER SETS, 136 200 DOZEN WHITE FRENCH CHINA DESSERT PLATES \$2 per dozen. 100 WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, SECOND SE

LECTION, 141 PIECES. \$30 per set. CHANDELIERS, SILVER PLATED WARE, &C., AT MODE ATE PRICES. PERSONS FURNISHING EITHER FOR CITY OR COUNTRE USE WILL BO WELL TO EXAMINE THESE GOODS.

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Wholesale and retail, at the permainent office. No. 31 Boulst. To be had of Druggists generally.

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day, 11 o'clock.

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WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINE Co., No. 45 Continues.

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Mrs. 31. G. Brown is now at her permanent Office. No. 30 and of the special property of the permanent Office and Sond of the special property of the permanent of the permanent

American Flags for 4th of July, of 10 small sless.

American Flags for the bry Occale trade.

Totage of all kinds for the bry Occale trade.

Totage of all kinds for the By Double Unit.